



**THE DAILY NEWS**  
The Official Organ of the City.  
WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 15, 1876.  
JOHN D. CAMERON, Editor  
THE RALEIGH NEWS.  
PUBLISHED  
IN THE NEWS BUILDING,  
No. 5, Martin Street.

**TERMS:** **O** ADVERTISING RATES.—Per issue (\$1.00 less, Nonpareil) first insertion \$1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00. Contracts for advertisements of any space or time can be made at the News counting-rooms.

CONTRACTORS will positively not be allowed to exceed their space, or advertise other than their legitimate business, except by paying specially **the same**.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**—Daily, one year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00. Weekly, one year, \$1.00; six months, 75 cents. Invariably in advance.

**THE DAILY NEWS** is the largest daily newspaper in the State—the only paper in Raleigh, and the leading newspaper in North Carolina.

**THE WEEKLY NEWS** is the cheapest paper published in North Carolina. It contains 40 columns of plain printed news from every section of the country, and is edited with special reference to the farmer and industrial classes of the country.

**CIRCULATION.**

THE DAILY NEWS has the largest daily circulation in the State, and over double the circulation of any other daily in Raleigh.

The combined circulation of the Daily and Weekly News is nearly 5,000, and reaches more readers than any other paper in North Carolina.

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

**ENLARGEMENT OF OUR BORDERS.—ARMSTRONG'S BINDERY.**

This establishment is known all over the State for the excellence of its work. We can say with truth that there is no more complete Bindery in the South, and that its equal is not to be found in this State. Mr. John Armstrong, who has so long presided over it, has a character for integrity as a man and for excellence as a Binder of which any one might be proud.

We are glad to announce to the public that the News Publishing Co., which owns the DAILY and WEEKLY NEWS and the News Job office, has purchased this magnificent Bindery, and that it will hereafter be managed in connection with, and as a part of this Establishment. Mr. Armstrong becomes a stockholder in the News Publishing Co., and will continue in charge of the Bindery Department.

In this addition to its Establishment the News again recognizes its indebtedness to the public from whose hands it has received the liberal patronage which has enabled it to build up step by step the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in North Carolina.

With a circulation DAILY and WEEKLY little short of 5,000 subscribers, with the largest Job office and most complete Book Bindery in the State, and out of debt, the "RALEIGH NEWS" is on the safe and sure road to success. For that success in the past it is indebted under Providence, to no other aids than its own efforts and public favor and to the same sources alone it will look for that still increasing business, widening influence and yet greater success which we have every reason to believe awaits it in the future.

The State Executive Committee which meets to-day we hope will give that impetus of moral weight to the campaign which will ensure the success of the Democratic party. It will, we hope, do what will ensure harmony in the ranks of the party. It will do what will inspire confidence and determination. Whatever are the causes of dissension in the Republican ranks, they must not be relied on as the means of defeat. A party in possession is hard to oust. The influence of the office-holders and money is tremendous. And the Republicans from present indications will not make the mistake of bringing out its weak men. On the contrary, unless a certain element within it carries its points, it will bring out men, it is well to recognize at the outside, as formidable.

Judging from our own standpoint, that party is weak, divided and full of the seeds of disruption. Yet it has strangely developed renewed vitality under the vivifying influence of interest and money. No calculation therefore of its overthrow must be made independent of hard work to defeat it. This is the price to be paid for Democratic victory.

Good leaders, hard work, thorough unanimity—these are the weapons to give the Democrats full control of the State in the November election.

NEW JERSEY, which lost caste somewhat by the acquittal of Landis for the murder of Carruth, has righted herself by the conviction of the defaulting State Treasurer, Mr. Sooy. She sends him three years to the Penitentiary, and with all the costs to pay. New Jersey has the exceptional honor of paying very little respect to social position and "respectability" when she comes to deal with crime; in this respect like England which hangs peer and poacher alike when they deserve it. A little more of this even handed justice on the national arena would soon induce a little more caution about Washington, and dry up some of the sources of social magnificence.

**THE DUTCH HAVE TAKEN HOLLAND.**

Apparently the old story—the Republicans appear to have carried Maine in the municipal elections. Politicians have not thought it worth while to cast any horoscope, and the result is accepted by both sides as a matter of course. The only difference is, that in the center of the battle, both sides bring out nearly double their former strength. Evidently Blaine had waved the bloody shirt with effect, and the present national disgrace is covered up or forgotten under the furies of war passions. But the Democrats may say about Maine: "Blessed are they who expect nothing for they shall not be disappointed."

**CHARGES AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AND TARDINESS OF THE RALEIGH PAPERS.**

We are somewhat surprised to see in the Charlotte *Observer*, under the above caption, a quasi apology for the accused Secretary of State, and at the same time a rebuke to the Raleigh papers for their tardiness to bring the matter before the public. The *Observer* convicts itself of palpable inconsistency, for while it craves a suspension of judgment upon Dr. Howerton, it finds fault with the Raleigh papers for want of energy in hurrying into notice charges which the *Observer* assumes to be founded on ex parte evidence.

Speaking for the News, we find our position impregnable. Our paper is no sensation sheet to cater to any morbid taste for novelties, or rush the latest rumors into print even to work damage to a political opponent. Intimations of the transactions of Dr. Howerton had been given out, and we had the whole subject under careful investigation so that every fact would be fully substantiated, independent of rumor. The premature publication of the affair in the Petersburg *Index Appeal* compelled us to a like step, since we could no longer assume silence about what was apparently so well known abroad. This much for our tardiness. And in regard to the inconsistent plea of the *Observer*, that Dr. Howerton was absent from the city, and that there were two sides to every question, intimating that notwithstanding the previous reproach of tardiness, we should have waited the return of the Secretary, the *Observer* will observe that the statement given to the public through our reporter was founded on the testimony of his political and official friends, therefore presumably true. If Dr. Howerton was absent, it was his misfortune. His offenses were no secret, and he knew they must become the subject of public comment, if not of investigation. But in our investigation every care was taken to avoid a course of inquiry that might seem to have been instigated by political hostility. If you submit, where is it going to end? You saw how far it went in Louisiana. You saw how far it went in Mississippi. You saw how far it went in Alabama, where indeed it is again at work.

Gen'l Cox may be arrested. He may be dragged off to Wilmington. He may be tried—and he'll be discharged, because the charges are as frivolous as the conspiracy against him and the Democratic party is base. But in attacking him, the assault has been made against you and your liberties. If you submit tamely, the chains are forged that will bind you as helplessly as were the people of Louisiana.

Organize, then, every where, and show the party of the administration, that while you are loyal subjects of law and of rightful authority, you will never be slaves to the dominion of a party. Let these minions of a corrupt administration know that the free men of North Carolina united to resist tyranny and corruption are irresistible.

Let us hear no more of tardiness and of hasty judgment in the same breath.

**AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.**

**THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO BE ARRESTED DURING THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.**

We learn from the Wilmington Star that a warrant has been issued by U. S. Commissioner Cassidy against Gen. W. R. Cox, and four of the commissioners of Robeson County on the affidavit of R. M. Norment, charged with a conspiracy in the election for the Constitutional Convention in that county to defraud and defeat the Radical nominees for the Convention. And we learn that on yesterday morning that Gen. Cox was informed that a warrant would be served on him to day. Here is brought directly home to the people of North Carolina the experience of that terrorism which has been used so freely, and for a

while so effectively in other States. Here is a display among us of that infamous machinery of government, tyranny by which freedom is paralyzed and party success attained. Here is one of those recurring cases where private malice or private interest is enabled to engage the powerful aid of unscrupulous party engineers to reach its own aims upon the liberty of the individuals and the rights of the people. And here the Democratic party see introduced into practice upon themselves that system which subdued them elsewhere where the ear of party was open to the convenient cry of rebel and traitor, and that of justice closed to the demands of right and reason.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we will exert ourselves to promote this profitable industry and in every legitimate means in our power to induce the next ensuing legislature to pass such a law as will afford ample protection to sheep husbandry.

In submitting these resolutions Worthy Master, I do not intend making any speech. I merely propose stating certain facts and figures, gathered here and there, to which I invite the earnest attention of members, hoping that their consideration may induce some of our farmers to engage in this, the most profitable of all agricultural pursuits, and to my judgment which will do more to establish the prosperity of our people than any other. It is a subject of the very highest importance and well worthy of the most serious attention of our farmers and

"Wood will grow on poor and rocky fed sheep. Our wool growers have learned this and are practicing the more profitable method of early and continuous feeding."

"Long experience has convinced me that little or no disease ever troubles a lot of fat sheep."

These are facts to which I ask your special attention and hope that you will stand by me in future use when you engage in sheep husbandry.

The next statement will present a striking illustration of the difference in value between poorly and well fed sheep.

"Nov. 25, 1871." He yarded 391 sheep, costing \$1399.87, divided them into four lots, placing each under shelter and in small lots, fed straw twice a day and hay once, grain twice a day, with salt and water always available.

"The grain cost \$150.00, for each lot, per day."

"Feb. 29, 1872. 215 sheep were sold for \$2,106.57. March 4th, 176 were sold for \$1,876.26. Total \$3,822.83. Four hundred loads of good manure were obtained which were considered as fully offsetting the hay and straw consumed. Expenses, grain \$355 wages of two men for three months \$12.50 barrels of salt \$10. Total outlay \$8,084. Total \$1,559.96."

"His practice is to end sheep in the fall and sell before the end of March. Prefers grade merinos finds them more hardy and thrifty than other sorts."

In the next extract there is much food for reflection and I hope that you will ponder it well. "One million of sheep might be imported into South Carolina on the 1st of next month, and will be sold off the following November without the cost of transporting them every night as a protection against霜冻."

Almost every native grass or weeds that grows in the State is fattening food for sheep, and being closely nipped by these rambles, is carried

nightly to the hurdling pens and before morning there distributed, with wonderful accuracy, as concentrated fertilizer over the land. Every lamb born in this manner, during the year will be thoroughly fat, the most bared two acre lot, that it will give the following season barley or turnips enough to carry the same hundred sheep through the next winter and if this lot then be seeded in grass, it will produce two tons of hay to the acre, or if planted in cotton, it will yield more than a bale to the acre."

Almost everywhere in South Carolina will produce upon sheep-harbored lots from 25 to 50 bushels to the acre, red oats will produce two bushels with more certainty and less expense than corn will one; and if one bushel will feed a mule four days two bushels of red oats will feed five, keep them in better health, make them sprightly and tend to prolong their life as a constant food as a constant food has a contrary tendency.

The red oats have never been taken in the rest in South Carolina and have never failed to remunerate the farmer who sows early enough in the fall. If sown in August, they will afford good winter pasture for sheep without detriment to the crop."

The pastoral mode of raising sheep is pursued in cold climates

and has no connection with other industries and builds up no cities and maintains no schools and is mostly

so pursued in semi-civilized communities, but this is not the class of sheep-husbandry that we advocate.

It is that class of sheep-husbandry that is pursued in mixed agriculture, a class that enables the farmer to increase the productiveness of his farm and thus increase his own revenues in the same proportion as the productive power of his land is increased and helps to build up all other industries the manufacturers to our door, not only to manufacture wool but help consume all other agricultural products. The manufacturer is not the enemy of the semi-politicians and some so-called politicians and some

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It is not quite clear whether New Hampshire may be looked upon as fading off in the year's elections, or whether it should not be said with more propriety that she is fading off at the last end of the session of the last contest. For really there is nothing in the character of the arguments and appeals to voters, or in the general discussion of the campaign that relates much to anything that has happened in the past twelve months. Both sides are fighting backward; talking about things prehistoric and pre-Adlaman; the very prologues of politics are running the campaign. The letters of our staff correspondents in the States give the readers of the "Tribune" a very thorough insight into the spirit and purpose of the parties, as well as their methods and management. From these it appears that while it is not now probable that the Belknap exposures will damage the Republicans to any great extent, the present prospect is that they will carry the State by some margin less than a thousand majority. The spell of the party name, and the record of its past, with all its memories and associations, are very powerful upon the mind of the average Republican, and there is very little positive thinking that does not run in the old and worn ruts and relate to old differences and disputes. Partisanship is nowhere more bitter and unreasoning than in New Hampshire. The voter looks at the label on his ticket, and then another label on his ticket, and then another. In such a state of affairs a matter like the Belknap exposure would no longer suffice to effect the result, though the influence of it might be depressing to the leaders. Then too the argument that after all the exposure of Grantism is an advantage to the party since it opens the eyes of the people to its character and makes it less dangerous is not without weight. It is no doubt true that the Administration has been suspected by many as an advocate of things much worse than this; that there is a willingness to accept these disclosures as a compromise. The people had discounted them before their present disposition is to stick to the party but throw Grant overboard.

A conspicuous feature in the management of New Hampshire politics has been brought out in our correspondent's letters which we hope will not be forgotten after the election is over. The open and shameless buying and selling of votes which has been carried on by both parties for several years past is a terrible present evil; but what is worse is a practice which if continued must sooner or later result in the utter abandonment of political morality and the overthrow of free institutions. We are just now on the brink edge of serious peril from this cause. The practice which has obtained in many of the States of nominating men for office on account of their pecuniary ability to pay what are called with charming names "the necessary election expenses" has but one logical ending. It is a purchase of the office on the one hand and a sale on the other, and only demoralization and corruption can result from it. The effect of it is beginning to be seen in New Hampshire. But the system of "assessments" of Government offices under which the members of Congress are raised every year to corrupt the voters and buy up the State, is a still more fatal part of the management of the Republican leaders. The evils that thus arise from practices of this sort, whereby an Administration perpetuates itself, reaching into the Government Treasury practically for means to keep itself in power, are so plain as not to need pointing out. One of the remedies suggested for this condition of things is the right for holding the elections so that they will come in the Autumn, at the same time with most of the other States. By this means it is believed that the raising of money in other States for use in New Hampshire would be prevented. No doubt it would be an improvement; but a much greater one would be to enforce the lying pretense of the Administration against political assessment or to go still further and clean out the Administration itself which has fostered this sort of thing.—N. Y. Tribune.

(By telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.)  
Grant on the Investigations—  
They look to him like unworthy proceedings—Confederates investigating the conduct of the war.  
WASHINGTON, March 10.—The President, in a recent conversation with a private gentleman, expressed himself very freely and earnestly on the subject of the pending investigation in Congress, and the party which is conducting them. The President said, in substance, that most of the investigations are draggards without definite ends, and with designs to accomplish partisan purposes. The patriotic people of the country, he believed, will soon discover that the investigations instigated by those who sought to dissolve the Union, are undertaken for the purpose of destroying the record of the former War Department. Commenting upon the Post-Office investigation, the President remarked that it is a significant fact that the committee-man who is active in his assaults upon the Government is the late Postmaster-General of the Confederacy, Mr. Reagan, and that the witness upon whom the Committee has most relied is a clerk who was discharged from the Chicago Post Office in 1861, and who stated a position in the Post-Office Department under false pretenses.  
"Why," added the President, "they are even trying to investigate the conduct of the war. A short time before Mr. Belknap's downfall, the investigators sent to the War Department for all the records in the important McDowell investigation, in 1861. Mr. Belknap was back with the Committee to say there was not enough force enough at his disposal to copy the records, and that he could not permit the originals, on account of their importance, to leave the custody of the Department." The President significantly added that he would himself have liked personally to have answered that application. It is evident that this is one of the investigations which the Military Committee has undertaken to conduct secretly.

One thing is certain: If the Democrats cannot elect a President in 1876 they never can. The Republican party was never so low as it is now, and never will be so low again. Nothing but the grossest blunders and the blindest folly on the part of Democrats can prevent its defeat and destruction.—[St. Louis Republican (Ind.).]

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Agents wanted. Consider terms.  
TRU & CO.  
Augusta, Maine.

A FARM OF YOUR OWN  
IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR  
HARD TIMES!  
FREE HOMESTEADS  
AND THE  
Best and Cheapest Railroad Land  
ON THE LINE OF THE  
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,  
IN NEBRASKA.

SECURE A HOME NOW. Full information  
and map free to all parts of the world.  
Address O. F. DALES, Land Commissioner,  
P. O. Omaha, Neb. Feb. 21.

MIND READING, PSYCHO-  
MAGY, FASCINATION, SOUL  
READER, TELEPATHY, AND SOUL  
IMAGE GUIDE showing how others see  
you, fascinate and gain the love and  
confidence of any person he chooses instantly.  
40 pages. Price 50c.  
HUNT & CO.,  
131 S. 7th St., Philadelphia.

\$7 PER WEEK guaranteed to Agents.  
Mail order in the usual way.  
Terms and outfit FREE. Address  
P. G. VICKERY & CO.,  
220 W. 23rd Street, New York.

FITS AND EPILEPSY  
POSITIVELY CURED  
The worst cases of the longest standing,  
by Dr. HERBERTS' CURE.

It Has Cured Thousands,  
and will give \$100 for a case it will not  
benefit. A bottle sent free to all address.  
Dr. E. DIBBLE, Chemist, Others:  
133 Broadway, N. Y.

Two years ago Messrs. P. & P. Wall  
had established their advertising agency  
in New York City. Five years ago they ab-  
sorbed the business conducted by Mr. John  
Hooper, who was the first to go into this  
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Y. Tribune.

New York Times, June 14, 1875.

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NEW SPRING GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT  
PETTY & JONES.

We refer to the following parties who have our Hope Engines, in use: Wm. C. H. church, of Williamsburg, Upstate N. Y.; Col. A. W. Shober, Cooper, and Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. C. Moore, Farmer & Co., Goldsboro, N. C.; R. E. Best, Green County, N. C.; J. C. Woods, Jr., Arlington, N. C. We manufacture the celebrated.

At the N. C. State Fair, 1874, our HOPE EN-  
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GOLD MEDAL  
as the best steam Engine for general use, and the

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as the best vertical Engine.

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## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

**THE DAILY NEWS IS THE ONLY PAPER IN RALEIGH THAT TAKES THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS, AND IS THE ONLY ONE THAT FURNISHES THE LATEST NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS.**

### NOON DISPATCHES.

The Gale on the English Coast.

**LONDON, March 14.—The gale of Sunday last was very violent and destructive around the entire coast. Numerous shipping casualties are reported. An unknown brigantine was seen to founder off Portland at midday; all hands were lost.**

The wind was running tremendously high and it was impossible to send assistance. The telegraphs throughout the country are still deranged and communication slow and difficult. The weather continues unsettled. In France telegraphic communication was deranged by an unexpected event. In Paris roofs, chimneys, and trees blown down or carried away. Numerous casualties are reported, some of them fatal. The damage in districts which were flooded by rivers is greatly increased in consequence of the gale; numbers of undermined houses along the Seine were blown down. The gale was also violent on the French coasts.

**French Assembly—Election of President.**

**PARIS, March 14.—The Senate today definitely elected Duke Dufresne Pasquier as President, and M. Martel and Ducreux of Left and Gen. Lamirault and M. Kendal of Right as Vice Presidents. The result produced a sensation, as the left desired the election of Jules Simon to a Vice Presidency. He, however, only obtained 129 votes while Kendal the lowest successful candidate obtained 152.**

**Negotiators of Forged Bonds Arrested.**

**NEW YORK, March 14.—A cable special states that Hamens & Railings, the parties who negotiated the forged bond of California, Oregon and New York Central railways were arrested in Paris and sent to Brussels, which place the negotiations took place and are now in prison there.**

**Lient. Gov. Davis of Mississippi Convicted.**

**JACKSON, Miss., March 14.—The Senate by a vote of 32 to 4 found Lient. Gov. Davis guilty as charged in the article of impeachment. One colored and five white republicans voted in the affirmative; 4 colored in the negative.**

**She Factories Burned.**

**BOSTON, March 14.—The shoe factories of Cuy and Easton & S. H. Late, together with a number of out buildings at Rockland, Massachusetts, were burned last night. The loss is about 15,000.**

**Bank Suspension.**

**NEW YORK, March 14.—Bank of the State of New York has suspended payment.**

### MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

**Washington Affairs—Examination of Geo. E. Pendleton.**

**WASHINGTON, March 14.—Geo. E. Pendleton was before the War Department Investigating Committee to day. He has been president of the Kentucky Central railroad since Dec. 1, 1861. When he took his seat in session he found a large claim against the government for transporting troops etc. He went to see Governor Stephenson about the claim who told him that it had been hanging on for a long time and that fifty per cent would be given to any one who would take it and have it tried. He never did so, as he who were interested in it and made an arrangement by which he was to receive one half of all he collected. The allowance was for \$145,000. The claim was reported favorably and passed. The witnesses received money from Bowtell! He never paid any to Belknap or agreed to pay any Belknap nor any of his family were sub-suspected in the payment of the claim which was paid in June 1871 and no compensation was paid any one to get it through.**

**The bill reducing the President's salary to \$25,000 after the 4th of March next passed the Senate to day by a vote of 26 to 20.**

**Reported that the New Hampshire elections thus far say no result will be reached until midnight. Reports from various towns indicate Republican gains in every town. Evidences of fraud on both sides are apparent in Concord. The Republicans increase over last year's vote. Both parties sanguine.**

**The Bank Failure in New York.**

**NEW YORK, March 14.—The Bank of the State of New York, not the bank of New York, has closed doors. The following particulars are given: Saturday last, the examination reported to the members of the Clearing House Committee that the affairs of this bank were in a condition requiring attention of the Clearing House. The Clearing House Committee were called together late on Saturday, and after a discussion decided to call in Conference Committee. A meeting of the Joint Committee was held on Monday evening, they called before them the President and Patrick, the Vice President of the bank of the State of New York. Not receiving from them a satisfactory explanation they unanimously decided to suspend the bank from the privileges of the Clearing House until a full meeting of that body could be obtained. The examination shows large unsettled over-drafts. The capital is impaired about one-half.**

**The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Rail Road in trouble.**

**RICHMOND, March 14.—A bill of complaint was filed in the United States Circuit Court by Francis Skiddy, William Butler, Duncan and S. L. M. Barlow, of New York, through H. T. Wickham, Solicitor, against the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Rail Road Company. The complainants who are Trustees for the appointment of a receiver and the closure of the mortgage in consequence of the failure on the part of the Rail Road Company to pay interest and otherwise comply with terms of mortgage.**

**Vessel Ashore on Currituck Beach.**

**NORFOLK, March 14.—The steamer Cygnet from Currituck, N. C., reports a large bark went ashore last night near Currituck Beach Light House. The name and nationality are unknown. The surf is so high that no communication has been effected.**

**New Hampshire Elections.—The Success of the Republicans Probable.**

**BOSTON, March 14.—Special to the Journal says E. H. Rollins states the very latest returns from various sections indicate very strongly that Cheney is elected by the people and that the Republicans carried both branches of the legislature. The Republicans gain in most towns so far heard from, but the returns are yet too meager to have estimates.**

**LATER.—8:30 P. M.—Returns from 74 New Hampshire towns give Cheney Rep. 12,175 and Marcy Dem. 10,644 Kendall, Prohibitionists 93, this shows Rep. gains.**

**LATER.—9:30 P. M.—An estimate of the returns of 103 towns outside of the cities received here at 9 P. M. gives Cheney Rep. 16,012 Marcy Democrats 14,228 Kendall and scattering 144. The Republicans still show gain. This following is a comparative statement of 69 towns and wards: Cheney 11,931; Marcy 10,572; Kendall and scattering 92; in 175 these towns and wards gave Cheney 11,462; Kendall 10,691; Prohibition 16,175; Report not gain this year 671.**

**(By Telegraph to Tribune. Impeachment at Standstill.—The Absence of Marsh Bitterly Felt—A Willingness All Around to Avoid the Responsibility.)**

**WASHINGTON, March 14.—Both the House of Representatives and the Senate seem to be powerless to proceed with the impeachment of Secretary Belknap, in the absence of the witness Marsh. As this fact becomes more and more painfully apparent, the desire of the representatives of both political parties in the House to fix upon the witness's responsibility increases. Mr. Bass, a member of the Committee, who had been absent from the House several days on account of sickness, made a personal explanation to-day, in which he asserted in most positive language that only a few minutes before Mr. Marsh was discharged by the Chairman of the Committee (Bass) presented again his action before the committee, fully disposed of and warned the Committee that they could not afford to allow the witness to go while it was possible that his testimony might again be needed. A few minutes later he said the chairman of the Committee, without consulting with the other members, ordered the discharge of the witness. At the time he reported to the House on Thursday last Mr. Marsh was already on his way to New York.**

**The speech was carefully prepared and very forcibly delivered. Of course it stirred up the Democrats of their action. It is already impossible for Mr. Clymer, a Committee man, to escape the responsibility for Mr. Marsh's departure from this city and his flight to Canada. The claim of the Democratic members of the Committee, that they had no power or right to hold him after the examination was closed, and that to have detained the witness further would have been to commit a serious violation of their trust, is now seriously about to be seriously considered. The Democrats on the Committee, constituting the ruling majority, are of course responsible for everything which is done by it, and their desire to their ignorance of the law in regard to impeachment, and based on the belief that the written statement to which the witness had sworn would be used as evidence in the impeachment trial, or it was a blunder incident to the excitement of the occasion.**

**The latter is probably the true explanation, and the best course for the Democrats to take is to admit their mistake, and do whatever lies in their power to correct it. The more they attempt to explain away now the more they will be compelled to admit their lack of common prudence, and the heavier will be the load of responsibility for the failure of the Belknap impeachment which they will ultimately have to bear.**

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**Attorney-General Pierrepont gave it as his opinion that no articles of impeachment can be sustained or a criminal indictment found against Mr. Belknap without the testimony of the witness Marsh. Possibly some of the documentary evidence, such as bank accounts and express receipts may be obtained, which would corroborate Mr. Marsh's testimony if he were to come here; but a case can hardly be made up on such evidence as this alone.**

**Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. A Golden Wedding—Day of Death.**

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**Brother Orville, besides controlling half a dozen Indian traderships, admitted, in his evidence before the naval committee, that he has been doing a large business in the way of getting contracts for business houses. The naval committee, in their report, some days ago, that they found that it paid them to retain the President's brother in their nominal employ, paying him \$240 a year, on account of his influence in getting contracts from the departments. Orville confirmed this statement, and even forced further that he retained half of the certain contracts purchased from the Navy department. Is it any wonder that the expenses of this department, in 1874, amounted to \$30,922,587, while they were only \$11,514,649 in 1869? There can be no such thing as economy when the President's relations are not only quartered upon the country in all sorts of positions, but also permitted to job out contracts at extravagant figures.—Philadelphia Times.**

**The Democracy has now the most powerful motives that ever animated it. They must do it. They will be false to themselves and to the country if they do not sink minor differences on the financial question, and rally to save the country from a party whose infamy us rascality, whose gigantic frauds, have made our nation a disgrace in the eyes of honest men.—Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.)**

## A Social Issue.

**One of the needs of our time is a Butler to write another satire, not on the subject of Miss McFarland in particular, but on American society in general. We have passed through various stages of social demoralization and depravity, masculine foolishness and feminine extravagance. We have had the early excesses of republican court in the first days of the nation—the stately pride of or the powdered dames from back woods clearings, who imitated the dress and manners of the ladies of the courts of the English Georges, the falsetto voices, chevaliers and ladies of another period which was a sort of renaissance of feudal follies; the codfish aristocracy and the shoddy, and now we have the political pilgrim-military society of the latter and worse days of the republic. The last is the climax and culmination of the evil examples and idle practices that have brought infinite and lasting shame upon a people. The Mrs. Honmoyes and Elijah Poer, painted by the great satirist, nearly thirty years ago, with a pen dipped in caustic, and to our pain acknowledged in indignation, were paragons compared with the leaders of society and remarkable men in whom we have been admiring and obeying for the last century. When the old rogues who is now hiding the Lord, and the New York police really know where, was in the plenitude of his power, his every movement and that of his family was chronicled with the minutest details in the greatest journals of the land, and when his fair daughter was led to the altar the marriage march was sung in more glowing terms than those of the "Crown Jewels."**

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## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**WHOLESALE CASH PRICES.**

**Corrected by PARKER & AVINA.**

**RALEIGH, March 14, 1876.**

**COTTON.**

**Market open & closed firm. There**

**was not so much activity to-day as**

**yesterday. Cotton can be readily sold at**

**quotations. Receipts \$5 basis. We quote:**

**Middlings, 11½c. 12½c. 13½c.**

**Deep middlings, 10½c. 11½c. 12½c.**

**inferior and dirty, 9½c. 10½c.**

**General Market.**

**COTTON TEAS, 6¢ cents.**

**CLUE, 10¢. CORN, 6¢.**

**CORN MEAL, 6¢.**

**COKE, 10¢.**

**BULK MEATS, Clear Rib Side, 18¢.**

**LARD, North Carolina, 18¢.**

**WESTERN TURKEY, 18¢.**

**COFFEE, Prime, 25¢.**

**GOOD, 20¢.**

**STURGEON, 25¢.**

**POLE CAT, 25¢.**

**SHAD, 25¢.**

**SMOKED SHAD, 25¢.**

**WHEAT, 12¢.**

**WHEAT, 12½c.**

**WHEAT, 1**